The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Nothing under the sun is accident.—Lossing.

WHOLE NO. 1066. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 21, NO. 27.

Labor-Saving Machinery and Unemployment

Statistics compiled by the Government of the United States show that the value of the commodities produced by the workers in American industries in 1929 was eight billion dollars more than in 1919, although there were 675,000 fewer workers in 1929 than in 1919.

As a result of this increase in Labor's commodity-producing capacity and business depression, the employers have discharged more than 5,000,000 workers, turning them over to charity funds for a living for themselves and their families, and placed 5,000,000 more on part-time work and earnings with a drastic lowering of living standards.

The underlying causes and social results of this catastrophe are being studied by a committee appointed by Secretary of Labor Doak to investigate "technological" unemployment and the effect of the displacement of workers by machinery.

Dr. Charles A. Prosser, former director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and a writer on educational subjects, is chairman of the committee.

In explaining the work of the committee Dr. Prosser says it has divided the problem into two parts. It will endeavor to determine what effect technological improvement has on the volume of employment, and also what can be done to "conserve" the workers whom the employers discharge because fewer men working the same number of hours with semi-automatic machinery can produce more goods and services than more men with the old machinery.

Employer-economists claim that labor-displacing machinery does not in fact displace labor but increases the number of jobs. Labor-economists claim the machinery does displace workers and that employers use it to create the army of the unemployed. Dr. Prosser's committee will attempt to adjudicate the statistical truth of these conflicting views.

In connection with the technological change in the output of Labor under machine production and the millions of workers now without jobs, Dr. Prosser said that technological unemployment may result in "sweeping economic and social changes."

He stated that the problem of "conserving" the worker displaced by machinery involved the problem of caring for all the unemployed, regardless of the cause.

"The committee will also make a report," he added, "regarding ways and means of safeguarding workers before displacement, at the time of displacement, and after displacement through improved placement and retraining services in States and local communities."

It is gratifying to know that the committee has included in its program the problem of "caring for" the unemployed, regardless of cause. The jobless must have but little interest in scientific and microscopic explanations of the causes which have deprived them of the right to earn a living. What they want is work.

Vitiating Child Labor Laws

Vitiating labor laws by administrative processes is one of the methods by which protective labor legislation is deprived of much of its value. This is especially true of child labor laws.

A striking illustration of this defect is brought out in a recent study on certain features of the Illinois child labor law made by Savilla Millis Simons for the Illinois Committee on Child Welfare. The study has not been published, but it is summarized in the American Child, the official organ of the National Child Labor Committee.

The Illinois law prescribes that children who apply for work permits shall be examined to determine their physical fitness for work. The American Child says Miss Simons discovered that "on the whole, physical examinations for work permits were found to be perfunctory. Only three of the larger cities had school physicians to give the examinations. In some cities no physical examinations were given. Several cities gave no re-examination for subsequent permits, and in none were permits withheld pending correction of physical defects."

The Illinois law also designates legal employments for children, fixes the hours of work, and specifies the age at which work permits may be given. On the administration of these vital provisions the summary says:

> **Little attempt appears to be made to enforce the provisions of the proposed employment, and its legality, or on the number of hours' work expected. Only a few of the largest firms troubled to return permits upon the termination of the child's employment. Another loophole for employment without a permit is found in the practice of the Free Employment Bureau of Illinois which, although not placing any children known to be under 16, accept the statement of a child that he is over 16 without question.**

In street trades studied in five cities Miss Simons found deplorable conditions for child workers. In Rockford, "children sold papers on the streets without restriction as to age or hours of work, and teachers reported that some of them began to work so early in the morning that they fell asleep in school." In Decatur the investigator found "a family of children ranging from 12 years down to 4 years all selling papers, and an 11-year-old girl who had been selling papers all winter aided by her 5-year-old brother."

An outstanding tragedy of the lax administration of child labor laws is the number of children killed and injured by the action of employers who illegally put them to work in occupations where the industrial hazard is very great. On this point the American Child gives the following summary of Miss Simons's report on accidents to young workers in Illinois:

> **Almost 70 per cent of the children under 16 years of age injured by industrial accidents in Illinois during 1929 were illegally employed, and the present study shows that plenty of opportunity for illegal employment exists from the lack of uniformity in methods of issuing work permits and from lack of effectiveness in enforcing the compulsory school attendance law.**

Illinois is not the only State where children of tender years are victimized by the financial and unpatriotic practices of low-wage employers and the laxness of administrative officials. There is nothing so sacred as children who can not protect themselves.

The one sure way to protect them is the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution now before the State legislatures.

PA. PROVIDES FREE MILK FOR UNDERFED CHILDREN

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 12.—The State of Pennsylvania started its policy of providing free milk to undernourished children among the unemployed workers by spending three stations, Governor Pinchot announced.

The stations are in Avella, Washington county; Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, and Bernice, Sullivan county. The stations are under the supervision of the State Department of Health and are supported by funds voluntarily contributed.

This work is undertaken because it is absolutely necessary," Governor Pinchot said. "Conditions are graver than the average citizen imagines, and the happy smiles of professional optimism cannot alter them. Establishment of the stations is visible evidence that Pennsylvania proposes doing every thing in its power to feed those who are hungry."

RAISE WAGES, FILENE TELLS GERMAN BOSSES

Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 12.—German employers should systematically raise the wages of German workers instead of confining themselves to technical rationalization, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told German industrial leaders in an address at the Leipzig Fair. The present economic crisis, he said, is caused by the impossibility of the masses purchasing what is produced.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Mangua, Nicaragua, Sept. 12.—The Nicaraguan Government has contracted with the Swedish match trust to buy 600,000 boxes of safety matches for use in connection with a government monopoly. The government will sell the matches at 2 cents a box, calculating a profit of $80,000 annually.

Unions and Jobless Insurance Prevent Revolution in France, Pribram Says

Trade unions and unemployment insurance are the stabilizing factors in the economic and political life of Europe today.

This was the conclusion of Karl Pribram, Professor of Economics and Political Science of the University of Frankfort, Germany, in a discussion of the economic background of unemployment at a recent session of the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago.

Professor Pribram declared that unemployment during the present depression "has attained proportions which it certainly never reached before." He said that according to conservative estimates there were 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the world in the autumn of 1929. By the middle of 1930 the number had increased to 21,060,000, and at the end of 1930 the jobless reached the stupendous figure of from 19,000,000 to 22,000,000.

"It is almost a miracle that the situation has not led to grave social disturbances in many European countries," he declared.

"Next to the strength of the governmental organization, the two main factors that have so far prevented social upheaval are unemployment relief, which has saved large masses of the population from despair and insurrection, and the influence of the trade unions, which are more and more bound to become conservative pillars of the existing economic system."

Davis Denounces Wage-Cutting As a Blow to Business Revival

Washington, Sept. 12.—Vigorous opposition to wage cutting as a peril to industry was the keynote of an address by United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania at the Labor Sunday services at the Washington Cathedral.

He urged a reorganization of our economic system to enable the wage earners and farmers to secure a more stable portion of the world's wealth.

"A bountiful nature and the ingenuity of man have built up high surpluses of food and commodities of every description," he said, "and yet in this great Nation of ours, are we not finding women and children who are hungry and unable to obtain enough food to keep themselves normally nourished. We find abject poverty stalking about in our country.

Wage-Cutting Condemned

"What shall it profit if wages are reduced to such a low level that the wage earners of our Nation are barely able to provide themselves with fundamental necessities of life?" he asked.

"What substantial hope can be held for the revival of national prosperity if the buying power of wage earners and our farmers is seriously curtailed through the operation of low wage production policies and cheap selling prices for their product?

"What will be the effect of such economic policies upon our American standards of living? And what chances do such unsound and economic policies bear toward the welfare and existence of our Nation?

"One need not be an economist to analyze the vital questions. The answers are so obvious that they should be apparent to every thinking man and woman in our country.

"For instance, what does it profit industry to drastically reduce wages and salaries when the result often manifests itself in the creation of such woeful community conditions that this saving on industry's pay rolls is often wiped out or neutralized by the end of the year by the intensified appeals for aid sought by community chest, Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations?

Advises Revising System

"Furthermore, realizing that our farmers and wage earners constitute an overwhelming majority of our Nation's population, it is logical to believe that national prosperity cannot be attained unless both classes obtain a fair and square share of the distribution of the wealth they produce.

"Every move made to curtail the buying power of our farmers and wage earners further retards the normal revival of brisk business and industrial activities. Hence, our economic system for the distribution of our national wealth should be revamped, in compliance with the ethics of the 'golden rule' so that our farmers and wage earners can earn more, buy more, live better and use more.

"Moreover, I believe that sound ways and means could be found for this revision of our economic system, entailing no real financial hardship upon the part of industry or its stockholders."

Green Asks Labor to Support Gifford's Idle Relief Group

Labor throughout the United States should support the Emergency Unemployment Organization on Unemployment Relief, headed by Walter S. Gifford, through which it is planned to enable cities to meet their own needs this winter, said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued by the Federation's Committee on Community Chests and Councils, which is the agency delegated by the President's Organization to make the distribution of relief funds in 376 cities.

"Labor has made an excellent showing in Community Chest totals throughout the country," Green said. "Analysis of returns show that 22 per cent of the grand total is received in subscriptions of less than $5. This contribution, of course, is largely made up of gifts from employed people. Another significant fact is that in the initial campaign letters from this group has decreased, their friend in a few dollars has increased, showing that the employed man and woman has been looking out for their unemployed fellow workers.

"I am concerned with certain fundamental facts in the economic and industrial system which I feel would tend to prevent a recurrence of the present unfortunate state of affairs. For these changes I shall continue to argue, but the stern necessity for relief must be given instant attention.

"We cannot content ourselves with advocating methods of fire prevention while the fire is raging. Similarly, while first consideration is apparently corrective measures, we must also do everything in our power to ameliorate present human suffering.

"I rejoice that the necessity for a widespread winter relief program is being recognized early, and I urge labor groups everywhere to cooperate wholeheartedly in the welfare and relief mobilization, as well as in other measures which may be undertaken by Mr. Gifford and his committee."

CANADIAN IDLE PAID $2.40 A DAY ON ROADS

Toronto, Can., Sept. 12.—The Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada are cooperating to complete the trans-Canadian highway from the west to the east coast, as a measure to provide work for the jobless.

Six hundred miles of the highway are in Ontario and the completion and construction of this section will absorb all of the unemployed who are physically able to perform the heavy labor of road building.

The wages are $2.40 for an eight-hour day with $3 cents a day deducted for board and accommodation. The road workers live in tents and in abandoned lumber camps built and administered by the Ontario Government.

Neither sale nor consumption of liquor will be tolerated in the camps, where something like military discipline and routine will prevail. The road camps have been listed in the same category as public houses, which do not constitute private residences within the meaning of the Liquor Control Act.

GERMANY PROTECTS IDLE FROM FOOD PROFITEERS

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 12.—Government pressure to curb profiteers and force down prices of food and commodities at the lowest possible level is manifesting points for the protection of the jobless in unemployment relief. The Ministry of Agriculture as an essential part of the Government's program for unemployment relief has decided:

The Prussian Government has decided to reduce the teaching salaries of secondary schools. In Berlin alone 500 assistant and part-time teachers will be dismissed, and the number throughout Prussia will reach 2,500.

This method of government retrenchment is emphatically opposed in pedagogic circles.

Seven Billion Dollar Reconstruction Bond Issue Urged for Jobless Relief

New York, Sept. 12.—A reconstruction bond issue of seven billion dollars which it is alleged would give work to 5,000,000 at an expenditure of $1,500 per man for labor and materials, is advocated by the Engineering News-Record, an organ of the construction interests.

The paper urges its public works program conceived as a national emergency as a substitute for the dole, saying: "It is claimed that road work alone would make jobs for all the unemployed if no other source of work were at hand. More than 2,000,000 miles of road still require improvement from the dirt stage. Reasonable modernization of but half or a third of that mileage within a few years would employ every jobless worker, it is contended.

The editorial recalls the heights to which the people climbed during the war emergency in 1917 and 1918 "in carrying out in a few months a vast building and equipment program and putting the country to work for national purposes," and expresses the belief that a similar program could be undertaken now if society could be inspired into making war on unemployment with the same vigor that was used in 1917 to make war on Germany.

British Workers Want Jobs, Not Doles, Union Official Declares

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Sept. 12. "We had a big row in Parliament about a few thousand pounds [called the Anomalies Bill," says John Hill, general secretary of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, in the official journal of the Society. "This Bill sets up a board to consider doubtful claims for unemployment benefit.

"An unholy alliance of Tories and their 'Press' Lords, backed by employers' organizations, fought the Bill tooth with walls about the wicked and fraudulent unemployed. They did not succeed work, prefer to rob the State by drawing doles under false pretenses.

"I am one of the Trades Union Congress General Council which agreed to the Anomalies Bill, and after all that has been said against the Bill I am more and more satisfied that I did the right thing. There is more honesty and virtue amongst my class than in the aristocracy our exploiters, but there are a few black sheep in every flock.

"I would be neglecting my duty if I gave benefits to members of our organization who are out of benefit. Equally, I would be a bad citizen if I, knowingly, gave State money to an impostor.

"Given decent conditions of employment, there is not one per cent of our registered unemployed who would not prefer to earn their living rather than live on doles or charity.

"If the Anomalies Act investigates and proves it, it will give the lie to the wicked insults which are hurled at the heads of our unfortunate brothers. Who, like myself, are out of work, not about all the day idle because no man has hired them.'

"But the Anomalies Act is only a sop to Cerebus. It is given to save the unemployed from further starvation and possible revolution. It is no cure. There is only one cure for unemployment, and that is to give men work.

"The present captains of industry can never feed nor employ the citizens. It is now the duty of the State to protect the twenty per cent of the workers who are now the surplus of capitalism, from the greedy exploiters of the political parties, who have each put acts on the Statute Book for insurance or relief.

"The problem of unemployment has grown too big and too costly to be cured by relief or insurance in idleness. The demoralization of present methods condemns them.

"Let us grasp the truth of this—work, not doles. Let us agitate, educate and organize a demand for the opportunity for all to earn their daily bread."

WAGES FOR JOBLESS IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Sept. 12.—Wages for persons taken from the unemployed army and given part-time work in the borough of Richmond under the emergency employment fund of $2,500,000 will be the same as are paid from $5.50 a day for ordinary labor to $11 a day for electricians, $12 for carpenters and plumbers and $14 for plasterers.

These figures were developed in an investigation of the charge that the emergency fund was being used to hire women and young men who had no families to support.

The wage rate for most of those on the emergency payroll is $5.50 a day and men get work, but that all of them had at last been placed on the two-day basis. The plan of rotation was first adopted to conserve the emergency appropriation and also because he believed it was unfair to afford too much relief, since it encouraged men to remain on the city payroll rather than seek other jobs.

He said many complaints had been received because of the wage cut to two days a week, but explained the impossibility of giving men work longer. The men employed as emergency laborers in Richmond County are being used almost exclusively on the repair of dirt roads, of which there are approximately 100 miles in Richmond County. He added that because road building is a hard labor he believed that all the men accepting it were driven to do so by need of money.

The information on the emergency payroll are paid the higher schedules because of the prevailing wage rate law which requires the city to take them from the civil service lists if possible. Lynch explained that many of the women on the emergency payroll "live in fine homes, though poor, but they can't eat the house."

To-day the members of the officials of Richmond County have hired every unemployed person who was certified by the Department of Welfare as having dependents. There are 1,799 men listed as laborers, 91 as mechanics and 119 women on the emergency payroll.

As a result of the charges of misapplication of funds, the State Chamber of Commerce was authorized to investigate the relief rolls and the homes of those on the two-day week schedule and report on their need of relief. President Lynch said that those on which the chamber reports adversely will be discharged.

POSTAL SAVINGS DRAINING BANKS

Washington, Sept. 12.—The widespread lack of confidence in banks and financial institutions was declared by Senator Thomas (Dem., Okla.) to be the fundamental committee, as a large contributor to the bank-breaking movement.

The increasing number of bank failures has caused many depositors to withdraw their funds, the Senator said, in the United States Postal Savings System. This has resulted in huge withdrawals in the funds of many rural banks that suggestions to abolish the Postal Savings System are as having dependents. There are 1,799 men listed as laborers, 91 as mechanics and 119 women on the emergency payroll.

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SMALL OUTPUT GIVEN BY SOVIET WORKERS

New York, Sept. 12—Despite the use of the most modern machinery available, the production of women's clothing in the women's garment factories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics lags behind American standards, declared David Dubinsky, general secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on his return from an investigation of production methods and working conditions in the garment industry of the Soviet Union.

In the coat shops Mr. Dubinsky found the up-to-date machinery with mass production on the Henry Ford plan in full operation. In a Leningrad shop employing 4,000 women the cloth is cut in layers by huge band-saw cutting machines. Each factory officials stated that each garment passed through 172 operations.

"The Leningrad factory, according to figures given to me on the premises," Dubinsky said, "yields 6,000 coats a day, about a garment and a half per worker. In the United States with such an equipment the output would be at least nine coats per worker.

"In the Kharkov factory I found the output somewhat higher, about three garments a day per worker, but even here production lags far behind American standards.

Dubinsky said the workers themselves are hustling and doing their best because they are all piece-workers, but seem to have an earnest desire to help in the success of the five-year plan. He attributed their small output to inefficient management.

"In general the Soviet factories impressed me favorably," Dubinsky concluded. "They are roomy and airy, on a big scale. I cannot frankly say that I noticed anywhere any outspoken dissatisfaction with the Communist regime, though suffering and want are widespread."

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Senator Fess declared he was opposed to wrapping up the Postal Savings system, and attributed the withdrawal of funds to public fear for the safety of deposits.

"It is not that we do not have the funds, but the fear that runs will be made on the banks," said Senator Fess. "That explains why havings are withdrawn from institutions and placed in the Postal Savings Department. It is merely a matter of safety."

CALIFORNIA JOBLESS COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 12.—A special committee to study unemployment has been appointed by Governor James Rolph. His action resulted from a discussion of the jobless situation at a meeting of the Governor's Council.

If conditions warrant it, the Governor said he would make unemployment a subject for consideration at the special session of the Legislature which will call it for the purpose of legislate on water and oil conservation.

State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson expressed the conviction that State employment conditions may become so acute as to require the calling of the State to grant direct aid to hungry men and women.

Lieutenant Governor Frank Merriam announced that he will name a Senate committee to study unemployment.

"The cities and counties will have to take care of the situation," he added. "The State will provide the jobs if possible."

Senator Roy Felion of San Francisco presented to the Council a proposal for a $20,000,000 bond issue, the State to aid for highway work, the bonds to be retired by increasing the gasoline tax.

The committee named by Governor Rolph includes Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, San Francisco and Will J. French, director of the California Department of Industrial Relations.

ROAD WORK FOR IDLE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 12.—Highway construction in North Dakota will be successful method of providing work for unemployed workers, C. N. Boyd, State Research Engineer of the State Highway Commission.

The majority of the number of men employed and the days worked from May 20 to June 20 shows that highway construction directly gives employment to the unemployed, Boyd said. "And this was the full days' work for over 2,000 men.

"Of course all the men did not get 26 full days' work during that time, there always were lost on account of wet and all jobs were not active over part of the period.

"The total number employed during the month was nearly 3,000. This means a monthly payroll estimated at $175,000, as the average wage for common labor is about $3 per day from which $1 per day is usually spent for board. Each outfit also employs machine operators, foremen and other skilled labor who receive from $125 to $175 per month.

Allocate Unemployed Workers To Each Industry, Green Declares

Washington, Sept. 12.—Allocate a proportional quota of the 5,000,000 or more jobless to each industry.

This plan for solving unemployment is advanced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief and of the Committee on Unemployment Finance and Suggestions of that organization.

"The best relief that can be offered an unemployed person is a job," Green said.

"The only way to immediately provide jobs for over five million persons is to get the cooperation of those who control jobs for putting into effect a general plan on a uniform scale.

"Those who control jobs are employers and their technicians, those who supply the credit, and the workers who must work under the plan agreed upon.

"A conference of representatives of such groups called by the President of the United States should determine the general plan and allocate to each industry its quota of unemployed.

"Each industry would then arrange to do its part.

"Such a method would absorb the majority of the unemployed.

"There would, of course, be expense connected with such a plan.

Job Stabilization Plan Makes Labor Pay for Unemployment

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 12.—The so-called employment stabilization program adopted by the California State Chamber of Commerce is primarily designed to make Labor stand the costs of unemployment through the employers are responsible for it.

It urges putting workers on part time with part-time pay, extra vacations without pay, and suggests that employers provide workers with the maximum amount of employment "consistent with production schedules and sound financial practice," which every business concern does whether business is good or bad.

The plan also includes giving wage earners now at work "every reasonable assurance" of the safety of their jobs. The use of the adjective "reasonable" clearly implies that the job security is a fragile thing subject to withdrawal whenever the employer believes business conditions and profits make it unreasonable guarantee. Nevertheless, the sponsors for the plan claim this "reasonable" assurance makes the workers with jobs guarantees so that their wages quickly pass back into the employers' hands with added profits on the turnover.

A unique feature of the plan is the stress it lays on radio propaganda to impress the workers with the fiction that the employers are doing something wonderfully altruistic in reducing the working time and consequently the earnings of their employes by the device of "sharing the work with fewer hours."

Despite the fact that the workers of California and those with the wages of the entire country have increased their earnings 17 per cent since 1919, the California employers' program for employment stabilization does not even mention, much less establish a five-day week, which should be accorded the workers as a matter of elemental justice.

The program contains nothing to provide work for any of the 6,000,000 now unemployed.

Instead of calling it an employment stabilization program, it should be called an unemployment stabilization program—one to keep in the army of the jobless the 6,000,000 unemployed now receiving the pittances making for work and endless days of fruitless journey in public and private bread lines from coast to coast.

Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the stabilization committee of the State Chamber of Commerce, says that California business men are sponsoring the program in order to prevent what may become far-reaching and unsound encroachments upon the proper and logical functions of private business enterprise.

Shipstead Attacks Wage Cutters; Hits Leaders' Do-Nothing Policy

Washington, Sept. 12.—A militant protest against wage reductions to protect the interests of bankers and speculators from the economic consequences of the business depression was voiced by United States Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota in a radio address broadcast from coast to coast.

"The clamor for wage reductions goes on throughout the world," Senator Shipstead said. "This theory seems to rest on that because the cost of living is alleged to have risen, the purchasing power of labor should automatically decline.

"The basis for this belief, of course, is that the earners of labor are said to have no inherent right to aspire to a higher standard of living than that which they can obtain in periods of depression.

"This assumption is again based on the orthodox principle that the income received by labor from each capital structure be heavily inflated, must be maintained at all costs, and capital losses are therefore transferred to labor by reduction of wages."

Senator Shipstead said farmers are unable to meet interest or amortization payments on farm mortgages, deposits are being drawn from closed banks, 7,000,000 workingmen are out of employment, ships are lying idle in harbors, and business is going bankrupt.

In the face of this great crisis, "financiers and industrial and political leaders," instead of doing something tangible to remedy the situation, make statements charged with the idea that the depression is "psychological and due to a failure of public confidence."

"Such leaders have no mind at all," he said, "and their theory seems to confuse public mind with foolish statements, which divert and attention simply and only because of the fact that the persons who have made them occupy positions of prominence in the world.

"Such men must bear the responsibility for the present plight that leads to further chaos, as it becomes increasingly apparent to people everywhere.

Confronted with the evident determination of the leaders of financial and industrial leaders to do anything material to remedy the situation poignantly emphasized by employers refusing to employing millions of workers and reducing those who are employed to a precarious existence on pauper relief, Senator Shipstead said he believed President Hoover would call a special session of Congress at the earliest possible date.

EMPLOYERS TO DISCUSS JOBLESS AT PRINCETON

Princeton, N. J., Sept. '12.—Representatives of thirty nationally known industrial corporations and educational institutions will discuss employment stabilization, unemployment relief, industrial pensions, and "employee representation" at the Summer Conference Course in Industrial Relations at the Graduate School here from September 21 to September 26, under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

"Stabilization" is a term used by employer-economists to describe the employer-conceived and employer-executed plan which would make Labor calls the "company union."

The conference will not be open to the public.

The companies which will be represented include the U. S. Steel Corporation, General Electric Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York, Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, International Harvester Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Procter & Gamble Company, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., American Radiator Company, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Swift & Co., Western Electric Company, Standard Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, Lycoming Manufacturing Company. The New York Stock Exchange will also be represented.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PAYS $2.85 PER DAY TO JOBLESS

Vancouver, Can., Sept. 12.—The Government of the Province of British Columbia has reached an agreement with the Dominion Government establishing a wage rate for men employed on unemployment relief works. They will be paid $2 a day for food and $.85 a day for board. In addition, 80 cents a day will be paid to the family of every man with dependents, and, if more are required where the family is large, it will be increased by the Dominion Government.

Slightly higher allowances will be paid to skilled workers and foremen, but no attempt will be made to approach standard wages. The government says it does not regard these wages as pay in any sense as wages, but as subsistence allowance to carry the unemployed through an emergency.

German Labor Minister Opposes Wage Cuts; Outlines Idle Relief

Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Sept. 12.—[By cable]—Labor will reject the opinion which regards an attack on wages as the panacea for recovery of German economy, Siegerwald, Reichsminister of Labor, told the General Council of the Trade Unions in a speech outlining the attitude of the German Government toward various industrial questions affecting labor.

"Abandonment of compulsory arbitration and compulsory labor decisions," he added, "is likewise out of the question, with no satisfactory change in that direction contemplated."

He said the grave problem is the continuance of the insurance for unemployment fund, which, he declared, "in spite of energetic tax, can carry the unemployed through the winter. But he assured the Congress that as long as the present Government is in office "the utmost possible will be done for the workless and the core of the German social insurance scheme will be maintained."

On Government measures for relief of the unemployed, the Minister said: "We calculate that the Reich and the Communes will have to provide 2,000,000 marks ($480,000,000) between now and the end of March. Of that amount 500,000,000 marks must be paid by the Reich, and of the remainder for food and coal.

"Over the consumer often pays double what is received by the producer. Between the two lies the best up next winter in respect to the working, for when arrangements must be made to establish the prices of daily necessities at reduced prices."

Specific measures, to be taken under consideration by the Government, Herr Siegerwald said, include reduction in housing house as far as possible without damaging production of exports; the elimination of waste in social services and the workless to distribute the burden; installation of kitchens in the larger towns, and investigating to what extent payment in kind could be introduced.

The Congress closed with a ringing declaration by Chairman Brandes that the proceedings were an indictment of the capitalist system and the leaders responsible for that system.

The Congress has 5,000,000 members.